

T H E

BATH and BRISTOL GUIDE:

O R, T H E

TRADESMAN'S and TRAVELLER'S POCKET-COMPANION.

C O N T A I N I N G,

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| <p>I. A Description of the City of BATH; with an Account of all the Public Buildings, <i>viz.</i> the Churches, Hospitals, Squares, Streets, Rooms for Public Assemblies, &c.</p> <p>II. Of the Antiquity of Bath; the first Discovery of its Waters, and their having Medicinal Virtues; likewise some Account of King BLADUD, the first Founder of the Baths.—The Quantity of Water each Bath contains; the daily Produce of the Waters; the Hours for Bathing, and some late Orders for the better Regulation thereof.</p> <p>III. Rules relating to BATH; Orders for the better Regulation of the CHAIRMEN; with the DISTANCES from the Public Places of Resort to several Parts of the City; and what they are to take for each Fare they carry.</p> <p>IV. A Table of the POSTS going out, and arriving at BATH; the Time of the MACHINES, WAG-</p> | <p>GONS, CARRIERS, and BOATS going out, and arriving; and an exact Measurement of the Roads between BATH and LONDON, according to the Stones erected every Mile.</p> <p>V. A Description of the City of BRISTOL.</p> <p>VI. An Account of the going out and coming in of the POST.</p> <p>VII. Directions for all Travellers, &c. when to Pass over at AUST or NEW PASSAGE, between ENGLAND and WALES; with the Prices of Goods, Cattle, and Passengers going over at both Passages.</p> <p>VIII. The Prices of conveying a Letter from the General Post-Office to any Part of <i>England, Ireland, or Flanders</i>; with the going out of the Mails.</p> <p>IX. An Account of the Roads; the Distances from Place to Place.</p> <p>And other curious Particulars.</p> |
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The FOURTH EDITION, with ADDITIONS.

BATH:

Printed for J. KEENE, in *King's-Mead-Street*;
And sold by the Booksellers of BATH and BRISTOL.

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*ORDERS for Regulating BATHING, and also the Fees and Conduct
of the Serjeants, Bath-Guides, Cloth-Women, and Chairmen.*

A Serjeant shall not demand more than Three-Pence for each Time of Bathing.

A Guide shall not demand more than One Shilling for each Time of Bathing.

A Cloth-Woman shall not demand more than Three-Pence for each Time of Bathing.

* * The above Fees are to be understood, so as not to affect People in low Circumstances, or Servants, such being allow'd to bathe for Six-Pence only, to the Guide for Linen and Attendance.

That no Serjeant, Bath Guide, Cloth-Woman, or Chairman, shall demand any Thing of a Bather for his or her Entrance on Bathing or Pumping, which has usually been demanded by the Name of Footing-Money.

That sufficient Fires (at the Expence of the Chamber of the City) be made in the Slips, the same to be lighted at Six o'Clock in the Morning, in the Winter Season, viz. from Michaelmas to Lady-Day; and at Five o'Clock in the Morning in the Summer Season, from Lady-Day to Michaelmas; and to be continued the usual Hours of Bathing.

Bathing to be allow'd on all Hollidays, except Christmas-Day and Good-Friday.

* * Any Gentleman or Lady having Cause of Complaint against any of the above Attendants belonging to the Baths, is desired to make such Complaints known to the Magistrates, at the Town-Hall, any Monday Morning at Eleven o'Clock.

The above Orders not being inserted in the Body of the Work, we have given them here, being unwilling to omit any Thing which might tend to render this little Book the more useful to the Public.

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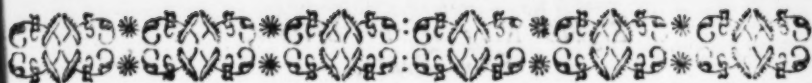
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A

COMPENDIOUS ACCOUNT

OF THE

CITY of BATH.

[The Reader cannot possibly expect to find a compleat Description of the City of BATH in so small a Tract; yet, by reading it, he may form some Idea of the Place; though, perhaps, not enough to satisfy his Curiosity, without paying it a Visit.]

THE CITY of BATH is situated at the North-East Part of the County of Somerset, about One Hundred and Seven measured Miles from London.— The City was antiently call'd by the Saxons Ackmancester, which implies, The City of Aching Men. It is situate on a Spot of Ground, which all People ought to esteem as a particular Favour from Heaven, on Account of the Hot-Springs that arise in several Parts of the City, which are of great Benefit in many Disorders — The first Discovery of the Hot-Springs is, by fabulous Tradition, attributed to a British King, called Blyden Doith, that is, Blyden the Soothsayer, or Bladud.

There is an Effigy of King Bladud, that was set up in a niche at the King's Bath, in the Year 1699, which has the following Inscription, cut in Stone, plac'd under it, viz.

A

BLADUD,

B L A D U D,
 Son of LUD HUDIBRAS,
 Eighth King of the Britons,
 From Brute,
 A great Philosopher and Mathematician,
 Bred at Athens,
 And recorded the first Discoverer and Founder of these Baths,
 Eight Hundred and Sixty-three Years before CHRIST,
 That is,
 Two Thousand Five Hundred and Sixty-two Years,
 To the present Year
 One Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety-nine.

Chance being the common Source of such Discoveries as
 bring Mineral Fountains, and the healing Virtues of the Wa-
 ters to the Knowledge of Mankind, we shall find it manifest-
 ing itself in a very high Degree at Bath; and, in the most
 eminent Case leading an ingenious young Prince to one of
 the greatest Secrets of Nature, for the Cure of a loathsome
 Disease which he laboured under.

The Story touching this Prince having been solemnly han-
 ded down to the Elders of the present Age, as they received it
 we will here repeat the Substance of it.

“ While Bladud, the only Son of Lud Hudibras, the eighth
 King of the Britons from Brute, was a young Man, he, by
 some Accident or other, got the Leprosy; and lest he should
 infect the Nobility and Gentry, that attended his Father's
 Levy, with that Distemper, they all joined in an humble
 Petition to the King, that the Prince might be banished the
 British Court. Lud Hudibras finding himself under a Necessi-
 ty of complying with the Petition of his principal Subjects,
 ordered Bladud to depart his Palace; and the Queen, upon
 parting with her only Son, presented him with a Ring, as a
 Token, by which she should know him again, if he should
 ever get cured of his loathsome Disease.

“ The young Prince was not long upon his Exile, nor had he travelled far, before he met with a poor Shepherd feeding his Flocks upon the Downs, with whom, after a little Discourse, about the Time of the Day, and the Variations of the Weather, he exchanged his Apparel, and then endeavoured for Employ in the same Way. Fortune so far favoured Bladud's Designs, that he soon obtained from a Swineherd, who lived near where Cainsham now stands, the Care of a Drove of Pigs, which he in a short Time infected with the Leprosy ; and to keep the Disaster as long as possible from his Master's Knowledge, proposed to drive the Pigs under his Care to the other Side of the Avon, to fatten them with the Acorns of the Woods that covered the Sides of the neighbouring Hills.

“ Bladud had behaved himself so well in his Service, and had appeared so honest in every Thing he did, that his Proposal was readily complied with ; and the very next Day was appointed for putting it in Execution: So that the Prince, providing himself with every Thing that was necessary, set out with his Herd early in the Morning ; and soon meeting with a shallow Part of the Avon, cross'd it with his Pigs, in Token whereof, he called that Place by the Name of Swineford.

“ Here the rising Sun, breaking through the Clouds, first saluted the Royal Herdsman with his comfortable Beams ; and while he was addressing himself to the glorious Luminary, and praying that the Wrath of Heaven, against him, might be averted, the whole Drove of Pigs, as if seized with a Phrenzy, ran away ; pursuing their Course up the Valley by the Side of the River, till they reached the Spot of Ground where the hot Springs of Bath boil up.

“ The Scum which the Water naturally emits mixing with Leaves of Trees, and decayed Weeds, had then made the Land about the Springs, almost all over-run with Brambles, like a Bog ; into which the Pigs directly immersed themselves ; and so delighted were they in wallowing in their warm
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ouzy Bed, that Bladud was unable to get them away, 'till excessive Hunger made them glad to follow the Prince for Food: Then by a Sachel of Acorns shook, and slightly strewed before them, Bladud drew his Herd to a convenient Place to wash and feed them by Day, as well as to secure them by Night; and there he made distinct Crues for the Swine to lie in; the Prince concluding, that by keeping the Pigs clean and separate, the Intection would soon be over among the whole Herd: And in this Pursuit he was much encouraged, when, upon washing them clean of the Filth with which they were covered, he observed some of the Pigs to have shed their hoary Marks.

“ Bladud had not been settled many Days at this Place, which from the Number of Crues took the Name of Swineswick, before he, by driving his Herd into the Woods for Food, lost one of his best Sows; nor could he find her during a whole Week's diligent Search: But at last accidentally passing by the hot Springs, he observed the strayed Animal wallowing in the Mire about the Waters; and on washing her, she appeared perfectly cured of the Leprosy.

“ The Prince struck with Astonishment at this, and considering with himself, that if the Cure of the Sow was owing to her wallowing in the Mud and Waters, why he should not receive the same Benefit, by the same Means, instantly resolved to try the Experiment; and thereupon stripping himself naked, plunged himself in the Sedge and Waters; wallowing in them as the Sow and his other Pigs had done; and repeating it every Morning before he turned out his Herd to feed, and every Night after crueing them up: So that in a few Days his white Scales began to fall off; and then Bladud was convinced that the hot Waters had Virtues of the greatest Efficacy for his Disorder.

“ The Prince therefore, with the strongest Hopes of obtaining a perfect Cure for himself and Pigs, came daily from Swineswick to the hot Springs, bringing Part of his Herd with him.

him, and bathing in the Mud and Waters alternately 'till they had all received the Cure he hoped and prayed for : After which Bladud drove his Swine Home, and not only told his Master who he was ; but gave him a particular Account of his late Disorder, and that he, by a Miracle of Heaven, was restored again to his Health : The Prince, at the same Time, assuring the Swineherd, that as soon as he should come to the Crown he would make him a Gentleman, and give him an Estate suitable to his Dignity.

“ The Swineherd listened with great Attention to what his Servant said ; and notwithstanding he saw a wonderful Change in his Countenance to what he had observed before, yet he could not avoid looking upon him as a Madman, and more especially for saying he was the King's only Son : But Bladud, by the Uniformity of his Behaviour, and the Politeness of his Conversation, so far removed his Master's Suspicion, that at last he gave such Credit to what he said, as made him resolve upon conducting him to Court, to be satisfied of the Truth of it.

“ As soon as Matters were prepared for the Journey, the Prince and his Master set out for the Palace of Lud Hudibras ; and after their Arrival there, it was not long before Bladud found an Opportunity, while the King and Queen were dining in public, of putting the Ring his Mother had given him into a Glass of Wine that was presented to her ; which the Queen, after drinking the Liquor, no sooner perceived at the Bottom of the Glass, than she knew it to be the Token she had given her Son ; and with Raptures cried out, Where is Bladud my Child ?

“ At these Words an universal Consternation overspread the whole Assembly ; and while the People were looking at one another with Surprize and Amazement, the Prince made his Way through the Crowd ; and prostrating himself before the King and Queen, he was thereupon, to the great Astonishment and Satisfaction of his Master, received by them, and all the Nobles present, though in his Shepherd's Cloaths, with the

the utmost Transports of Joy, as the Heir Apparent to the British Crown; but could not be prevailed upon to tell where, or how he got his Cure.

“ When the Rejoicings were over on the happy Event of Bladud’s Return from Exile, and the young Prince had sent his Master Home, loaded with Presents, he began to solicit his Father for Leave to take a Journey into foreign Parts, not only to improve himself in the Knowledge of Things, but to be out of the Way of those that had been the Cause of his Banishment from Court, the better to stifle his Resentment for such cruel Usage; and the King approving of his Son’s Designs and Reasons, resolved upon sending him to Greece, as he was a Youth of an extraordinary Genius, to be instructed in the Learning which the Grecians were then eminent for all over the World.

“ Embassadors were therefore immediately appointed to go to those learned People and notify to them the King’s Intention; Lud Hudibras, at the same Time, ordering a numerous Retinue, arrayed in the most splendid Manner, to attend his Son: But Bladud beseeched his Father to omit all this, and instead of sending him Abroad as the Heir Apparent of the British Crown, to permit him to set out on his Travels as a private Person, dressed in the Habit of a Student desirous of nothing but the Attainment of Knowledge.

“ The King, after many persuasive Arguments, complied with his Son’s Desire; and Bladud set out for Greece, chusing Athens for his chief Place of Abode, and continuing eleven Years Abroad learning Philosophy, Mathematics, and Necromancy: So that at his Return to Britain, he was of great Service to his Father in the Management of the Government; whereby he learned the Art of Ruling so well, that when Lud Hudibras died, and Bladud succeeded him, no Monarch could be more capable of governing a Nation than he was.

“ Bladud

“ Bladud had no sooner ascended the British Throne, than he went to the hot Springs where he had got his miraculous Cure, when in Exile, and made Cisterns about them ; built himself a Palace near those Cisterns, with Houses for the Chief of his Subjects ; and then removed, with his whole Court, to the Palace and Houses he had erected ; which from thenceforward went under the Title of Caerbren, and became the capital Seat of the British Kings.

“ After this Bladud sent for his old Master, and gave him a handsome Estate near the Place where he lived ; which he settled upon him and his Heirs forever ; building thereon a Mansion-House for him, Habitations for his Family and Servants, and proper Crues for his Herds of Swine : These together made a Town, divided into two Parts, the North Town and the South Town, to which the Swineherd affixed the Name of those Animals that had been the Cause of his good Fortune ; and, to this Day, the North Part of the Town is called Hogs-Norton ; but by some Norton-Small-Reward, from a Tradition that the King's Bounty was looked upon, by the Swineherd, but as a small Reward for what he had done for him.

“ When these Works were compleated Bladud applied himself to nothing but ingenious Studies, which he pursued with so much Assiduity, that at last he invented and made himself Wings to fly with ; but in one of his Flights he unfortunately fell down upon Solisbury Church, and, to the great Grief of all his Subjects, broke his Neck, after a Reign of twenty Years.”

Thus far Tradition ; to which such Credit was formerly given by the Natives of Bath, that almost every Body believed the whole Story for Truth ; celebrated it in their Songs ; and instructed their Children in their very Infancy in it, telling them many other Particulars, which, for the Sake of Brevity, are omitted.

About

About the Year 1704, when the Pump-Room was first erected, the following Song, to the first Founder of the Baths, was handed about, and greatly admir'd.

I.

Great Bladud born a Sov'reign Prince,
But from the Court was banish'd thence,
His dire Disease to shun;
The Muses do his Fame record,
That when the Bath his Health restor'd,
Great Bladud did return.

II.

This glorious Prince of Royal Race,
The Founder of this happy Place,
Where Beauty holds her Reign;
To Bladud's Mem'ry let us join,
And crown the Glass from Springs divine,
His Glory to maintain.

III.

Let Joy in every Face be shewn,
And Fame his Restoration crown,
While Music sounds his Praise;
His Praise, ye Muses, sing above,
Let Beauty wait on Bladud's Love,
And Fame his Glory raise.

IV.

Tho' long his Languish did endure,
The Bath did lasting Health procure,
And Fate no more did frown,
For smiling Heaven did invite,
Great Bladud to enjoy his Right,
And wear th' Imperial Crown.

V.

May all a fond Ambition shun,
By which e'en Bladud was undone,
As antient Stories tell,
Who try'd with artful Wings to fly,
But towering on the Regions high,
He down expiring fell.

Besides the Effigy set up in the King's-Bath, there was another set up against the North-Gate of the City, which was taken down with the said Gate in the Year 1755.—An Effigy which stood there about thirty Years ago, being sadly carv'd and painted, and wanting to be retouch'd, occasion'd the following Satire, entitled *King Bladud's Ghost*.

Darkness had now her sable Pinions spread,
And all Men were, or should have been in Bed;
For 'twas the Hour that Goblins haunt the Night,
And Folks with fancied Ghosts themselves affright;
When skreeming Cats their am'rous Revels keep,
And howling Curs disturb the Joys of Sleep:
From Groves below, King Bladud's Royal Shade,
A Visit to his antient City made;
And glaring on the Place wherein there stands,
His Statue carv'd by some vile Bungler's Hands,
Seeing the Image Dust and Filth disgrace,
'Tis said, fantastic Tears bedew'd his Face:
Nay, thinking Tears too weak to tell his Pain,
The pensive Ghost did thus in Words complain:

" Unhappy King, whose Glory thus depends,
" Precarious on the Pleasure of false Friends:
" Ungrateful City! whose unworthy Care,
" Cannot afford King Bladud Cloaths to wear!
" Two upstart *Princes of a modern Race,
" That scarce in History deserve a Place,
" Our ent'ring Street with dazling Splendor grace:
" One in Imperial Robes of Scarlet Hew,
" Extends his Scepter to the public View;
" The other dress'd in shining Armour stands,
" And with drawn Sword the Market-Place commands:
" Whilst I who first these wond'rous Waters found,
" And was by Fame with gilded Laurels crown'd,
" Must now in vile Oblivion pass my Days,
" My Brows with Cobwebs wreath'd instead of Bays.

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* Alluding to the Statues of King Edgar and King Coel, put up at the North End of the Guildhall.

" No Robes of State my naked Limbs adorn,
 " Unflourish'd, unregarded, and for'orn,
 " I stand expos'd to be the vulgar Scorn.
 " There's not a Rascal passes through the Gate,
 " But grins to see me share so mean a Fate;
 " And sneering cries, Faith 'tis a dev'lish Thing,
 " That they should make a Porter of a King.

" Is this the Thanks ? is this the Homage due,
 " That I expected should be paid by you ?
 " Did I for this with such assiduous Pain,
 " The Knowledge of mysterious Nature gain ?
 " From them you borrow Health, and Life, and Fame,
 " Sure some Regard for me the Waters claim.
 " They and their Virtues had been still conceal'd,
 " If by my Care they had not been reveal'd.
 " My Art and Fortune did so well agree,
 " That what you owe the Springs you owe to me.
 " And I, you know, have been full often bound,
 " When no Security before was found.

" But now I look so scandalous and poor,
 " The Neighbours swear they'll take my Word no more.
 " In vain you may my further Aid invoke,
 " I am so mean that all Men think I'm broke.
 " For Shame, ungrateful Town, thy Crimes bewail,
 " And let these Sighs, these sad Complaints prevail.
 " Let ev'ry Counsellor, Alderman, and May'r,
 " Relent with Pity to a restless Pray'r;
 " Discharge the Debt of Honour so long due,
 " That I may shine as well as t'other Two."

This said, the waking Cocks began to crow,
 And warn'd the Spirit back to Shades below.

*Over the Common Pump at the King's-Bath, the following
 Lines are plac'd:*

JEHOVAH'S Blessing let's admire,
 Here's constant Heat, and yet no Fire;

Bethesda

Bethesda's Pool, by sacred Hand,
 Hither remov'd to heal the Land.
 God and the King are here our free Imparters,
 God gives the Waters, and the King the Charters.

It appears that the City of Bath has been several Times destroyed, either by civil Commotions, or by Fires; and the old City appears to have been ten or twelve Feet lower than this present one, for often in the digging the Foundations for Houses, several remarkable Stones, with Inscriptions cut upon them, have been found; and a Pedestal, in particular, was dug up on the 29th Day of June, 1753, in making a Foundation and Cellars in a House which was then building for Mr. Thomas Maggs, Distiller, in Stall-Street.

The Abbey-House, (adjoining to the Abbey Church) which belong'd to his Grace the Duke of Kingston, was taken down in the Year 1755. in order to erect more commodious Buildings, in the Room of that very old Structure. By digging the Foundations, many antient Buildings were discover'd, particularly the Remains of a great Number of Roman Baths; also several Sepulchres, where the Dead were inter'd.

The old City, which lies within the Walls, has lately been greatly improv'd in its Buildings; most of the Houses are render'd as commodious as possible, not only for the Entertainment of the Gentry, but for Uses in divers Branches of Business.

The Buildings erected within these few Years within the Liberties, but without the Walls of the City, have been very extensive; chiefly owing to the Skill and Conduct of the late Mr Wood, Architect; who was the Occasion not only of building Queen-Square, and several Streets contiguous, but the Grand-Parade, Pierpoint-Street, Duke Street. &c. And just before his Death, he settled a Plan for erecting a Grand Building call'd the King's Circus, which is in Part finish'd; and a Street leading to it call'd Gay-Street, is quite completed.

King's - Mead - Street; King's-Mead-Square, Avon-Street, Beaufort-Square, and several Buildings adjoining, were all built within these thirty Years, tho' not under any particular Person's Direction. After passing down King's-Mead-Street, the Nobility, Gentry, and others, have delightful and pleasant Walking in fine Weather, into the Town Commons, or round the King's Meadows, or to Weston Lock, about a Mile from the City, where you walk by the Side of the River Avon, which affords a very agreeable Amusement.

The Houses in Lady-Mead, which leads from Walcot-Street (in the Parish of St. Michael's) towards the Parish of Walcot, have been built within a few Years; and a new Row of Buildings are now erected just above it, call'd Bladud's Buildings. Many new Houses in South-Gate-Street have likewise been erected, on a Spot of Ground contracted for by the late Mr. Bradley: They make a handsome Appearance, and are a very great Ornament to the said Street.

There are in Bath five Churches (with Walcot and Widcomb) viz. the Abbey, dedicated to St. Peter and Paul, St. James's, St. Michael's, and the two others just mention'd.

The Abbey Church is a venerable Pile, and has many Monuments in it; and a handsome Marble Altar-Piece, given by General Wade in the Year 1725, who was many Years one of the Representatives in Parliament for the City. The principal Front, which faces the Church-Yard, is almost blasphemously decorated, (if it may be call'd so) with the Figures of God the Father, and Saints and Angels, the Work of Superstition. This Church being so light, is justly called *The Lant-born of England*; and the East and West Windows are prodigious large. The Tower has a good Peal of eight Bells, which generally are caus'd to be rung when the Nobility and Gentry arrive. The Rectorship is in the Gift of the Corporation. Here is Divine Service twice every Day, viz. at Eleven in the Forenoon, and at Four in the Afternoon.

The Church dedicated to St. James, is both low and small; the Tower (which was built in 1716) is pretty lofty, and has a musical Peal of eight Bells. Here is Divine Service Sundays; Prayers Wednesdays and Fridays, twice each Day, viz. at Eleven and Four.

The Church dedicated to St. Michael, without the North-Gate of the City, was rebuilt in the Year 1742, on the same Spot of Ground where the old one stood, which was greatly impair'd by Time. General Wade, before-mention'd, gave a very handsome Sum towards rebuilding it; the other Part of the Building was at the Expence of the Parish, (saving a few private Benefactions); but the Tower was not compleated 'till the Year 1755; when a Subscription was rais'd, and the Tower finish'd with a Doom on the Top. It has now likewise a musical Peal of eight Bells. Here is Divine Service as at St. James's, and both are under the Rector of Bath.

There are also three Chapels, viz. one dedicated to St. Mary; the other to St. John; and the other to St. Mary Magdalen.

That dedicated to St. Mary, is situate at the South-West of Queen-Square; and was built, by Subscription, about the Year 1734. Here is Divine Service twice every Day, viz. at Eleven in the Forenoon, and at Four in the Afternoon.

St. John's Chapel is situate near the Hot and Cross-Baths; adjoining to it is a Hospital called St. John's Hospital, which was a charitable Donation, given a great many Years since, for the Support of six poor Men, and six poor Women, (Freemen and Freemens Wives of this City) who are aged, and come to Decay. These poor People have a very comfortable Subsistence; and have each a separate Room to lodge in. This Hospital was pull'd down about the Year 1728, and rebuilt by his Grace the late Duke of Chandois, on Consideration of some Advantages he then received, when he erected the new Buildings there, which are now called Chandois Buildings. The Hospital is under the Care of a Master, who is chosen by the Corporation for his Life. St.

St. Mary Magdalen's Chapel is situated under Beachen-Cliff, and is now called the Maudlin's. Here is an Hospital for Idiots ; but it makes so indifferent a Figure, as to be scarce worth Notice. What the Donation may amount to yearly, we can't pretend to say.

There are also three Meeting-Houses here, viz. the Quaker's-Meeting, which is situated at the upper End of Merchant's Court, in the Market-Place ; the Presbyterian Meeting, situated in Frog-Lane ; and a Meeting for Anabaptists in Horse-Street, built by Mr. Robert Parsons, Carver. There is another Meeting held at the Cross-Bath, at a House known by the Name of the Bell-Tree, for those Persons who are Members of the Church of Rome.

Having said so much of the Places of Religious Worship, as this little Treatise will allow of ; we shall next take Notice of the public Edifices :

And first, the Guildhall, which is situated in the Market-Place, or High-Street, was originally design'd by Inigo Jones, Architect ; but about the Year 1726, the South End of it was taken down, and built after a more grand Manner : The North End of the Hall has a large Window, and in the Front are the Effigies of King Edgar and King Coel. It was but a few Years ago that the Windows of the said Hall were fast'd, which was a more considerable Addition to its Ornament, than when it was first built. Besides, it has been beautify'd in the Inside within these few Years ; for his late Royal Highness Frederick, Prince of Wales, presented his Picture, as also that of his Princess, to the Corporation, (both which are set up at the upper End of the Hall) as an Acknowledgment of the Respect shewn to him and the Princess when at Bath. The late General Wade's Picture is also set up in the Hall ; and being one of the Members for the City, (the chusing of whom is invested in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council) he presented the Corporation with each of their Pictures ; which are also set up round it. The Prince of Wales presented the Corporation also with a fine Piece of Gilt Plate, and a magnificent

nificent Cup and Salver; which are generally used at all public Entertainments at the said Hall; when a particular Ceremony is observ'd in drinking out of it. Here Quarter-Sessions and Court-Days are held; and the City is governed by the Mayor, Recorder, and two Justices: There are besides seven Aldermen, and twenty of the Common Council; tho' the Number of Aldermen is ten, out of which the Mayor and Justices are chosen.

The General Hospital in this City next deserves our Notice, as 'tis so worthy and laudable a Design; the first Stone of it was laid the 6th of July, 1738; it was built where the Old Play House stood; and is a noble Pile of Building, 100 Feet in Front, and 90 Feet deep; Ralph Allen, Esq; was a considerable Benefactor, who gave all the Wall Stone, Free-Stone, (ready wrought) Paving-Stone, and Lime used in it. It was open'd for the Reception of Patients on the 12th of May, 1742. In the Year 1744, forty-five Patients were supported; in 1745 sixty; in 1746, seventy; in 1747, seventy; in 1748, seventy; in 1749, seventy five; in 1750, eighty; but in the latter Part of the Year 1750 (being encouraged thereto by the generous Contributions of the Public) the Governors extended the Number to One Hundred and Ten; and have since enlarged their Number; not doubting but the same kind PROVIDENCE, which has hitherto disposed the Charitable to favour this good Work, will continue to protect and support it.

CONDITIONS on which Patients are admitted.

I. The Case of the Patient must be described by some Physician or Person of Skill in the Neighbourhood of the Place, where the Patient has resided for some Time; and this Description, together with a Certificate of the Poverty of the Patient, attested by some Persons of Credit, must be sent in a Letter, Franked or Post-paid, directed to the Register of the *General Hospital* at BATH.

☞ The Age of the Patient ought to be mentioned in the Description of his Case, and the Persons who describe are desired to be particular in the Enumeration of the Symptoms; so that neither improper Cases may be admitted, nor proper Ones rejected.

II. After

II. After the Patient's Case has been thus described, and sent, he must remain in his usual Place or Residence 'till he has Notice of a Vacancy, signified by a Letter from the Register.

III. Upon the Receipt of such a Letter, the Patient must set forward for BATH, bringing with him this Letter, the Parish Certificate duly executed, and allowed by two Justices, and Three Pounds Caution Money, if from any Part of England or Wales; but if the Patient comes from Scotland or Ireland, then the Caution Money to be deposited before Admission, is the Sum of Five Pounds.

IV. Soldiers may, instead of Parish Certificates, bring a Certificate from their Commanding Officers, signifying to what Corps they belong, and that they shall be received into the same Corps, when discharged from the HOSPITAL, in whatever Condition they are. But it is necessary, that their Cases be described, and sent previously, and that they bring with them Three Pounds Caution Money.

 The Intention of the Caution Money is to defray the Expences of returning the Patients after they are discharged from the HOSPITAL, or of their Burial in Case they die there. The Remainder of the Caution Money, after these Expences are defrayed, will be returned to the Person who deposited it.

* * All poor Persons coming to BATH, under Pretence of getting into the HOSPITAL, without having their Cases thus described, and sent previously, and Leave given to come, will be treated as Vagrants, as the Act of Parliament, for the Regulation of the HOSPITAL, requires.

N. B. If any Patient should have the Small-Pox here, such Person must be removed out of the House, and the Caution Money defray the Expence thereof. Likewise all Persons who shall come into the Hospital without decent and necessary Apparel, must have such Necessaries provided out of the said Caution Money.

The following Advertisement, relating to the said Hospital was published in the Bath Journal.

“ Bath, July 9, 1759. The Governors of the General Hospital here, having had Reason to suspect that some Parishes have not been sufficiently careful in considering and examining the Circumstances of the Paupers whom they recommend, by which Means some Persons may have received the Benefit of

that Charity improperly, to the Prejudice of other poor Persons who were more real Objects of it, according to the true Intent and Meaning of the Act of Parliament: The said Governors or Trustees do therefore humbly beg, and desire, that all Ministers and Overseers of the Poor will, for the Future, be very careful in their Enquiries into the true Circumstances of the Person whose Certificate of Poverty they do sign, and will take Care that no Person may be sent to the Hospital upon their Authority, who has sufficient Means to obtain the Benefit of the Bath Waters, without the Assistance of that Charity."

There are two other Hospitals: The first of which is called Bellot's, and is situated in Bell-Tree-Lane: This Hospital is only for Men, who reside in it during the Summer: They have the Liberty of Bathing gratis; have Lodgings; and a small weekly Allowance. The other is called the Leper's, and is situate by a Bath of that Name.

We can't pass over the public Charities, without taking Notice of a Scheme which was begun in the Year 1747, by some charitable Gentlemen, together with the Physicians and Surgeons of the General-Hospital: It is called, The Pauper Scheme; by which an annual Fund is rais'd, sufficient to supply those sick Poor of the City with Medicines, gratis, who cannot have Relief from the General-Hospital, nor from any of the Parishes.

Having treated of the Hospitals; the Baths (of which there are five in Number) ought next to be taken Notice of. On the South-West Side of the Abbey Church is the King's-Bath; which is an oblong Square, the Walls are full of Niches, and at every Corner are Steps to descend into it: This Bath is said to contain 427 Tons and 50 Gallons of Water; and on its rising out of the Ground over the Springs, it is sometimes too hot to be endur'd by those that bathe therein. Adjoining to the King's-Bath there is another called the Queen's-Bath; this is of more temperate Warmth, as borrowing its Water from the other.

In the South-West Part of the City are three other Baths, viz (1) The Hot-Bath, which is not much inferior in Heat to the King's Bath, and contains 53 Tons 2 Hogheads and 11 Gallons of Water. (2) The Cross-Bath, which contains 52 Tons 3 Hogheads and 11 Gallons. (3) The Leper's-Bath, which is not so much frequented as the others are.

Now the King's Bath (according to the best Observations) will fill in about nine Hours and a Half; the Hot Bath in about eleven Hours and a Half; and the Cross-Bath in about the same Time.

The Hours for Bathing are commonly between Six and Nine in the Morning; and the Baths are every Morning supplied with fresh Water; for when the People have done Bathing, the Sluices in each Bath are pull'd up, and the Water is carried off by Drains into the River Avon.

The daily Produce of the Waters from the several Springs (upon a moderate Computation) is about 1300 Tons, besides what is pumped up.

On the North Side of the King's-Bath, the Corporation have erected a neat Building call'd the Pump Room, for the Quality to meet and drink the Waters in; which, during the Season, is every Morning between the Hours of Eight and Ten: At which Time there is a very good Band of Music that play to divert the Company; there being often several Hundred Ladies and Gentlemen there at one Time, who make a very splendid Appearance. At the East End of the Room is lately erected a Marble Statue of Richard Nash, Esq; by the voluntary Subscription of several of the Inhabitants; for to his good Management and Behaviour, besides his extensive Charities, Bath is, and ever will remain, greatly indebted. — There is scarce any Thing besides in this Room worthy Observation; except a Clock given as a Present by the late Mr. Tompion, Watch-Maker; and the following Rules relating to Bath.

RULES, by General Consent determined.

I.

That a Visit of Ceremony at coming to Bath, and another at going away, is all that is expected, or desired, by Ladies of Quality and Fashion;—except Impertinents.

II.

That Ladies coming to the Ball appoint a Time for their Footmen's coming to wait on them Home; to prevent Disturbances and Inconveniencies to themselves and others.

III.

That Gentlemen of Fashion never appearing in a Morning before the Ladies in Gowns and Caps, shew Breeding and Respect.

IV.

That no Person take it ill that any one goes to another's Play, or Breakfast, and not to theirs;—except Captious by Nature.

V.

That no Gentleman give his Ticket for the Balls to any but Gentlewomen;—*N. B.* Unless he has none of his Acquaintance.

VI.

That Gentlemen crowding before Ladies at the Ball shew Ill-Manners; and that none do so for the Future,—except such as respect No-body but themselves.

VII.

That no Gentleman or Lady take it ill that another dances before them;—except such as have no Pretence to dance at all.

VIII.

That the Elder Ladies and Children be content with a Second Bench at the Ball, as being past or not come to Perfection.

IX.

That the younger Ladies take Notice how many Eyes observe them.—*N. B.* This does not extend to the *Haut-at-Alls*.

X.

That all Whisperers of Lies and Scandal be taken for their Authors.

XI.

That all Repeaters of such Lies and Scandal be shun'd by all Company ;--except such as have been guilty of the same Crime.

✍ *Several Men of no Character, Old Women and Young Ones, of question'd Reputation, are great Authors of Lies in this Place, being of the Sect of Levellers.*

The two chief Rooms for Public Assemblies and Balls are very lofty and spacious ; that kept by Mr. Simpson is 90 Feet in Length, and 36 in Breadth, and is adorn'd with a Picture of Richard Nash, Esq; Mr. Wiltshire's Room is 85 Feet in Length, and 30 in Breadth, and is also adorn'd with a Picture of Richard Nash, Esq;—The Balls are twice a Week (Tuesdays and Fridays) and the Assemblies every Night : Mr. Simpson's Room is open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays ; Mr. Wiltshire's, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays ; and they have Sundays alternately.

There are two regular Theatres in this City, viz. one in Orchard-Street, built by the Subscription of several of the Inhabitants of Bath ; the other built by the late Mr. Simpson, under his Long-Room. At present Plays are only perform'd at the Theatre in Orchard-Street ; Mr. Simpson's being shut up in Consideration of an yearly Sum paid by Mr. Palmer, the Manager and chief Proprietor of Orchard-Street Theatre.

The principal Coffee-Houses are, that kept by Mr. Morgan, situate in the Grove, called Morgan's Coffee-House ; the other kept by Mr. Richard Stephens, called the Parade Coffee-House, on Account of its fronting the Grand Parade.

Having taken Notice of the Hospitals, Places of Amusement, &c. the Public Grammar-School comes next under Consideration : It is situate in Broad-Street, on the same Spot of Ground where the Black-Swan Inn stood. The Building is both elegant and commodious, for the Reception of Youth. On the 29th of May, 1752, the first Stone of this Building was laid, (the Ceremony was very grand, the Corporation being

being attended to the Place by the several Companies) on which was the following Inscription :

Auspicato furgat hocce Domicilium
Ad humaniores Literas,
Bonasque Artes disseminandas
Bene ac sapienter designatum,
Hoc jecit Fundamentum,
FRANCISCUS HALES,
Hugus Urbis Prætor,
Mensis Maii Die 29^o
A. D. MDCCCLII.
Annoque Regnantis
GEORGIÏ SECUNDI 25^o

*May this Edifice, so well and
wisely design'd to propagate po-
lite Literature, and the liberal
Arts and Sciences, rise auspicious-
ly. FRANCIS HALES, Mayor
of this City, laid the Founda-
tion hereof on the 29th Day of
May, in the Year of our Lord
1752, ana in the 25th Year of
the Reign of GEORGE II.*

The next Thing we shall speak of is Queen-Square, which is enclos'd with a Stone Bullustrade ; and in the Middle of every Side there are large Iron Gates : In the Center is a lofty Obelisk, 70 Feet high from the Foundation, which terminates in a Point. Level with one's Eye is the following Inscription :

*In Memory of Honours bestow'd,
And in Gratitude for Benefits conferr'd in this City,
By his Royal Highness
FREDERICK, Prince of WALES,
And his Royal Consort,
In the Year 1738,
This Obelisk is erected by
RICHARD NASH, Esq;*

The Grove, near the Abbey-Church, now call'd Orange-Grove, in Memory to the Prince of Orange, when at Bath, has an Obelisk, erected at the Charge of Mr. Nash. The Inscription on the Pedestal is thus :

In Memoriam
Sanitatis
PRINCIPI AURIACO
Aquarum Thermalium Potu,
Favente DEO,
Ovante BRITANNIA,
Feliciter Restitutæ,
M.DCC.XXXIV.

Thus Translated.
*In Memory of the happy Res-
toration of the Health of the
PRINCE of ORANGE, by the
Drinking of the Bath Waters,
through the Favour of GOD,
and to the great Joy of BRI-
TAIN, 1734.*

We

We have very good Markets twice every Week, viz. Wednesdays and Saturdays; and where the best of Provisions are sold, at very moderate Prices. The Fish Markets are Wednesdays and Fridays: Besides every Day we are supply'd with Fresh Butter; and have a very good Supply of Fresh Meat also, from the Butchers who reside in the City.

The City of Bath is very advantageously situated; for tho' it is in a low Vale, surrounded with Hills, 'tis however very pleasant and healthy. — Hippocrates was of Opinion, that no City on which the southerly, northerly, or westerly Winds terminated, could be healthy; and therefore he judged that City which faces the East, and at the same Time is sheltered from the westerly Winds, the best situated, and most healthy Place of Habitation.

Now the Body of the City of Bath, by being sheltered from the westerly Winds, and at the same Time receiving the Beams of the rising Sun, may be very justly said to be in a Situation that resembles the Spring; ever Youthful, ever Gay: And that Situation is manifestly attended with all the good Consequences Hippocrates has enumerated as peculiar to a City perfectly healthy, without subjecting the Inhabitants to any Diseases.

The late Mrs. Chandler makes the following just Observation in her Poetical Description of Bath:

“ The min’ral Steams, which from the Baths arise,
 “ From noxious Vapours clear the neighb’ring Skies :
 “ When Fevers bore an epidemic Sway,
 “ Unpeopled Towns, swept Villages away ;
 “ While Death Abroad dealt Terror and Despair,
 “ The Plague but gently touch’d within their Sphere.

“ Blest Source of Health, seated on rising Ground,
 “ With friendly Hills by Nature guarded round ;
 “ From Eastern Blasts, and sultry South secure ;
 “ The Air’s balsamic, and the Soil is pure.”

And if we examine into the Nature of the Inhabitants, we shall find that they have good Complexions; that the Women, besides being very fruitful, have easy Times; and that the Longevity of the People in general hath been always remarkable: The late Doctor Oliver could not avoid taking particular Notice of a Circumstance so very material; for in the twelfth Chapter of his Practical Dissertation on Bath Waters, first published in the Year 1707, he declares that he had beheld more old healthy People in Bath, and the neighbouring Villages, than he had ever heard of any where else.

The antient Britons, as a stronger Testimony of this Truth, made Bath the Seat of the very God whom they imagined to have had a Power of curing their Diseases; and the Names preserved in the Hills and Vales of the City seem to indicate that the same People placed all their other Idols about the hot Fountains, so as to make the City appear as the grand Place of Assembly for the Gods of the Pagan World.

As the Roads round Bath have been lately repair'd, so the Riding out for the Benefit of the Air is render'd very agreeable: For you may ascend the Hills either on Horseback, or in Carriages, with the greatest Ease and Safety: And when you arrive on the Summit, you have an extensive Prospect of the Country round about; particularly on Lansdown, which is now most frequented for Airing: Here you have a View of Wiltshire Downs, Mendip Hills, Part of Wales, great Part of Gloucestershire, Malvern Hills near Worcester, Part of the Bristol Channel; and at one Corner, a View of Bristol and Bath at the same Time. At the farther End of this Down is erected a Monument, to the Honour of Sir Bevil Granville, on the very same Spot, as near as possible, where that brave Gentleman was killed, in the Action between him and Sir William Waller, in the Civil Wars in the Reign of King Charles the First. The *Monument is very handsome, but the Inscription on it is defac'd, therefore we shall give it, to satisfy the curious Reader.

On

* See a Print of it published by Mr. Frederick.

On the North Tablet are the following Lines :

When now th' incensed Rebels proudly came,
 Down like a Torrent without Bank or Dam,
 When undeserv'd Success urg'd on their Force,
 That Thunder must come down to stop their Course,
 Or Granville must step in, then Granville stood,
 And with himself oppos'd and check'd the Flood.
 Conquest or Death was all his Thought, so Fire
 Either o'ercomes, or does itself expire.
 His Courage work'd like Flames, cast Heat about,
 Here, there, on this, on that Side none gave out.
 Not any Pike in that renowned Stand,
 But took new Force from his inspiring Hand;
 Soldier encourag'd Soldier, Man urg'd Man,
 And he urg'd all, so far Example can.
 Hurt upon Hurt, Wound upon Wound did call,
 He was the But, the Mark, the Aim of a l.
 His Soul this While retir'd from Cell to Cell,
 At last flew up from all, and then he fell.
 But the devoted Stand, enrag'd the more
 From that his Fate, plied hotter than before;
 And proud to fall with him, swore not to yield,
 Each sought an honour'd Grave, and gain'd the Field.
 Thus he being fall'n, his Actions fought anew,
 And the Dead conquer'd, whilst the Living flew.

William Cartwright, 1643.

Thus slain thy valiant Ancestor did lie,
 When his own Bark a Navy did defy.
 When now encompass'd round he Victor stood,
 And bath'd his Pinnacle in his conquering Blood,
 'Till all his Purple Current dry'd and spent,
 He fell, and made the Waves his Monument.
 Where shall the next fam'd Granville's Ashes stand?
 Thy Grandfire fills the Seas, and thou the Land.

Martin Llewellyn, 1643.

To the immortal Memory of
His renowned and his valiant Cornish Friends who
Conquer'd dying in the Royal Cause,

July 5, 1643.

This Column was dedicated

By the Hon. George Granville, Lord Lansdown, 1720.
Dulce est pro Patria mori.

The following is on the South Tablet :

In this Battle, on the King's Part, were more Officers and Gentlemen of Quality slain than private Men; but what would have clouded any Victory, and made the Loss of others less spoken of, was the Death of Sir Bevill Granville: He was indeed an excellent Person, whose Activity, Interest, and Reputation, was the Foundation of what had been done in Cornwall, and his Temper and Affection so public, that no Accident which happened could make any Impression in him; and his Example kept others from taking any Thing ill, or at least seeming to do so: In a Word, a brighter Courage, and a gentler Disposition, were never married together, to make the most chearful and innocent Conversation.

On the West Side, are Trophies of War; on the East, the King's Arms, and those of Granville.

[In this Action, of 2000 Horse, the Marquis of Hereford, who commanded on the King's Side, lost above 1500, occasioned, it seems, by a Regiment of Cuirassiers, commanded by Sir Arthur Haslerig, which was so completely armed, that they were called the Regiment of Lobsters. On the other Hand, the Marquis drove Sir William Waller, the Parliament-General from his Post, and compelled him to retire into Bath]

Claverton-Down is also a pleasant Place to take the Air; when you surmount it, you have a delightful View: Here you overlook the City of Bath, and have an agreeable Prospect of the Vale between Bath and Bristol; and from it you have some View of the last mention'd City also, though not much.

much. Near this Down is the fine Seat belonging to Ralph Allen, Esq; called Prior-Park, which is a noble and complete Pile of Building.

When the Weather is rather cold or tempestuous, to Bathford, or to Kellston, are the most agreeable Rides for Asring; where you are better shelter'd by the Hills from the Inclemency of the Weather.

The Streets of Bath, pursuant to an Act of Parliament lately obtained, are exceedingly well lighted by Lamps; and there is a regular Watch every Night.

We shall conclude the Account of Bath with the following Regulations in Regard to the Chairmen; and the exact Distances between the principal Parts of the City.

The Mayor and Aldermen of the City, or any five of them, whereof the Mayor to be one, have Power and Authority to licence all Persons that carry Glais-Chairs and Bath-Chairs; and they are oblig'd to licence sixty such Chairs, if fit and able Persons shall apply for the same; with such a further Number as they shall think proper.

Every Licence is to continue for one whole Year, and no longer; and the Charge of such Licence is to be borne by the Person to whom it is granted, for which he is to pay Three Shillings, besides the Duty of the Stamps.

The Chairs thus licens'd are to have a Mark or Figure of Distinction fixed on them in the most convenient Place to be taken Notice of, that the Proprietors of them may be known in Case of Complaint: And the Chairmen are to keep such Signs or Places with their Chairs, as the Mayor and Justice of the City, or any two of them (the Mayor being one) shall by Writing, to be affixed upon the Guildhall and the Pump Room, direct, order, and appoint.

The Fare or Hire for any one Chair so licens'd for

Distance a Mor

Distance within the Walls of the City is Six-Pence; for any other Distance within the Liberties of the said City, on the North and West Side thereof, and the Foot of Beechen-Cliff, Claverton-Down, and Bathweek-Down, and the South and East Side of the said City, not exceeding five hundred Yards, the like Sum of Six-Pence; and for any other Distance within the same Limits, not exceeding one measur'd Mile, or one thousand seven hundred and sixty Yards, the Sum of One Shilling: The Chairmen to stop as often as the Person they carry shall require, provided they are not detained more than ten Minutes in a Six-penny Fare, nor more than twenty Minutes in a Twelve-penny Fare; and for every half Hour's Waiting besides, the Chairmen are entitled to receive Six-Pence; and so in Proportion for any longer Space of Time.

No Person is to keep, or carry, or let to Hire, any Glass-Chair or Bath-Chair, within the Liberties of the City, without a Licence in Manner aforesaid, under the Penalty of Thirteen Shillings and Four-Pence for every Offence; but any Gentleman may keep a Chair of his own, and hire Men to carry the same, provided he enters such Chair, with the Names of the Men that carry it, in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace of the said City; and in Case the Chairmen so entered shall carry any other Person than such as belong to the Family they are hired unto, for every Offence they are to forfeit Ten Shillings.

If any Chairman shall refuse to carry for the Rates aforesaid, or shall exact, demand, or take more for his Hire than the said Rates, or shall utter any abusive Language, or offer any other Insult to the Person he shall carry, or not keep such Stands with his Chair as shall be directed, he is to forfeit for every Offence, on the Oath of the Party aggrieved, or any other Witness, the Sum of Ten Shillings; one Moiety of which is to go the Informer, and the other to the Poor of the City: And in Case the Person convicted shall neglect or refuse to pay the Penalty he incurs, if he be a common licensed Chairman, he is to be committed to Prison, there to continue till the same is paid; but if he be a Gentleman's Chairman, he is to be committed to the common Goal for the Space of a Month.

The

The Mayor for the Time being, and any two or more of the Aldermen, for any of the Offences aforesaid, may, over above the Penalty of Ten Shillings, suspend any Chairman from carrying a Chair for six Months, or 'till such Time as they shall see Cause to restore him or them to his or their Employment.

If any Person shall refuse or neglect to pay any Chairman the Money justly due to him, or shall wilfully cut, deface, or break any Chair, upon Complaint, and Proof by any one or more Witness or Witneses, the Mayor and Aldermen, or any two of them, may award reasonable Satisfaction: And if the Person convicted shall refuse to pay the Sum that shall be so awarded, they may commit the Offender to Prison for one Month, or until Satisfaction be made. And if any Person shall blot out, obliterate, alter, or deface the Mark or Figure of Distinction upon any Chair, he is to forfeit for every such Offence the Sum of Three Pounds.

Prosecution for any Offence must be commenced within three Months next after the Offence is committed; and all Offences are to be heard, and finally determined, by the Mayor and Aldermen of the said City of Bath.

These are the Regulations the Chairmen are under by the several Acts of Parliament now in Force; and they are obliged as the Law stands, to carry a Person five hundred Yards for Six-Pence, and one thousand seven hundred and sixty Yards for a Shilling. And if they demand more, they subject themselves to the Penalty of Ten Shillings for every Offence.

The Distances between the several Parts of the City will appear by the following Table.

A TABLE of the DISTANCES.

From the Pump-House, being the Center of the City, and the only fix'd Place of general Resort,

To the South-East Corner of Queen-Square, thro' Spurrier's-Lane, commonly called Bridewell-Lane, taking the nearest Way, is 419 Yards.

To

To the South-West Corner of Queen-Square, through West-Gate, is 471 Yards.

To the North-East Corner of Queen-Square, thro' Spurrier's-Lane, is 521 Yards.

To the Corner House, Westward, on the North Side of Queen-Square, is 569 Yards.

To the Corner House Northward, on the West Side of Queen-Square, is 580 Yards.

To the first of these two Houses, thro' West-Gate, is 571 Yards.

To the second of these two Houses, is 566 Yards.

To the North End of Barton-Street, thro' Spurrier's-Lane, is 597 Yards.

To Cornwell House, is 752 Yards.

To the upper End of Walcot Church-Yard, being the Extent of the Liberties of the City Northwards, is 982 Yards.

To the North Door of Walcot Church, is 1074 Yards.

To the upper End of Broad-Street, is 539 Yards.

To the North End of the Vineyards, being the Extent of the Liberties of the City upon the Lansdown Road, is 822 Yards.

To the Turnpike without West-Gate, is 513 Yards.

To the Gate in Bristol Road, which opens into the Town Common, being the Extent of the Liberties of the City Westward, is 1030 Yards.

To the Bottom of Avon-Street, is 560 Yards.

To the Angel-Inn, over the Bridge, being the Foot of Beechen-Cliff, is 548 Yards.

To the Cold-Bath, at the Foot of the same Cliff, is 672 Yards.

To the White-Hart at the Foot of Claverton Down, or the Place where People usually take Horse when they ride out for the Air, that are willing to avoid the Stones in the paved Streets of the City, is 972 Yards.

To the Razor-Mill-Lane, at the Foot of Bathweek-Down, is 445 Yards.

To the lower End of the Parade, is 490 Yards.

To the Entrance into the same, at the lower End of the Abbey-Green-Street, is 217 Yards.

To

To South-Gate, is 235 Yards.

To West-Gate, is 233 Yards.

To Trim-Bridge, is 260 Yards.

To North-Gate, is 217 Yards.

To the East-End of Wade's-Passage, is 143 Yards.

To the front Door of Mr. Simpson's House, is 234 Yards.

To the front Door of Mr. Wiltshire's House, is 285 Yards.

To the back Door of the same House, is 248 Yards.

From the Guild-Hall,

To Cornwell-House, is 650 Yards.

To the North Wall of Walcot-Church-Yard, is 880 Yards,
or half a Statute Mile.

To the upper End of the Vineyards, North, is 722 Yards.

To the further Side of the Bridge, South, is 646 Yards

To the Gate in Bristol Road, which opens into the Town
Common, is 1090 Yards.

To the Eastward End of the Parade, is 465 Yards.

To the North-West Corner of Queen-Square, is 622 Yards.

To the Turnpike without West-Gate, is 573 Yards.

To West-Gate, is 291 Yards.

To South-Gate, is 359 Yards.

To the East-End of Green-Street, is 224 Yards.

To the lower End of the Terrass Walk, is 217 Yards.

From the Front Door of Mr. Wiltshire's,

To the South East Corner of Queen-Square, thro' Spurrier's-
Lane, is 657 Yards.

To the same Corner of the Square, thro' Green-Street, is
664 Yards.

To the South-West Corner of Queen-Square, thro' West-
Gate, is 709 Yards.

To the North-West Corner of Queen-Square, thro' Spur-
rier's-Lane, is 759 Yards.

To the same Corner of the Square, thro' Green-Street, is
766 Yards.

To the Corner House, Westward, on the North Side of
Queen-Square, thro' Spurrier's-Lane, is 807 Yards.

To the same House thro' Green-Street, is 814 Yards.

To

- To the same House thro' West-Gate, is 809 Yards.
- To the Corner House, Northward, on the West Side of Queen-Square, thro' Spurrier's-Lane, is 818 Yards.
- To the same House thro' Green-Street, is 824 Yards.
- To the same House thro' West-Gate, is 804 Yards.
- To the North End of Barton-Street, thro' Spurrier's-Lane, is 835 Yards.
- To the same Place thro' Green-Street, is 842 Yards.
- To Cornwell-House, is 856 Yards.
- To the upper End of Walcot Church-Yard, is 1086 Yards.
- To the North Door of Walcot Church, is 1179 Yards.
- To the upper End of Broad-Street, is 643 Yards.
- To the North End of the Vineyards, is 927 Yards.
- To the Turnpike without West-Gate, is 751 Yards.
- To the Gate in Bristol Road, which opens into the Town Common, is 1268 Yards.
- To the Bottom of Avon-Street, is 799 Yards.
- To the Angel-Inn over the Bridge, thro' the Church-Yard, is 812 Yards.
- To the same Inn, thro' the Abbey-Green, is 577 Yards.
- To the Cold-Bath, is 700 Yards.
- To the White Hart at the Foot of Claverton-Down, is 1050 Yards.
- To the Razor-Mill-Lane at the Foot of Bathweek-Down, is 1525 Yards.
- To the same Lane, thro' the Church-Yard, is 1760 Yards, or one Statute Mile.
- To the lower End of the Parade, is 250 Yards.
- To the Corner House of King's-Mead-Square, next to West-Gate, is 490 Yards.
- To Trim-Bridge, is 498 Yards.
- To the Gate in the Town Wall, at the End of St. John's-Court, thro' the Passage before West-Gate-House, is 550 Yards.
- To the House in the Saw-Close, over against the same Gate, thro' Spurrier's-Lane, is 552 Yards.
- To the Bear-Corner, is 305 Yards.
- To the lower End of Spurrier's-Lane, is 385 Yards.
- To West-Gate, is 472 Yards.

- To North-Gate, is 342 Yards.
- To the East End of Green-Street, is 442 Yards.
- To the East End of Wade's-Passage, is 142 Yards.
- To the East End of Cheap-Street, is 209 Yards.
- To the West End of the Passage leading from the Church-Yard into Stall-Street, is 299 Yards.
- To South Gate thro' the Church-Yard, is 499 Yards.
- To South-Gate thro' the Abbey-Green, is 263 Yards.

From the Back Door of Mr. Wiltshire's,

- To the South-East Corner of Queen-Square, thro' Spurrier's-Lane, is 620 Yards.
- To the same Corner of the Square, thro' Green-Street, is 627 Yards.
- To the South-West Corner of Queen-Square, thro' West-Gate, is 672 Yards.
- To the North-East Corner of Queen-Square, thro' Spurrier's-Lane, is 722 Yards.
- To the same Corner of the Square, thro' Green-Street, is 729 Yards.
- To the Corner House, Westward, on the North Side of Queen-Square, thro' Spurrier's-Lane, is 770 Yards.
- To the same House thro' Green-Street, is 777 Yards.
- To the same House thro' West-Gate, is 772 Yards.
- To the Corner House, Northwards, on the West Side of Queen-Square, thro' Spurrier's-Lane, is 781 Yards.
- To the same House thro' Green-Street, is 787 Yards.
- To the same House thro' West-Gate, is 767 Yards.
- To the North End of Barton-Street, thro' Spurrier's-Lane, is 798 Yards.
- To the same Place thro' Green-Street, is 805 Yards.
- To Cornwell-House, is 819 Yards.
- To the upper End of Walcot Church-Yard, is 1049 Yards.
- To the upper End of Broad Street, is 606 Yards.
- To the North End of the Vineyards, is 890 Yards.
- To the Turnpike without West-Gate, is 714 Yards.
- To the Gate in Bristol Road, which opens into the Town-Common, is 1231 Yards.
- To the Bottom of Avon-Street, is 762 Yards.

To the Angel-Inn over the Bridge, thro' the Church-Yard, is 775 Yards.

To the same Inn thro' the Abbey-Green, is 591 Yards.

To the Cold-Bath, is 714 Yards.

To the White-Hart at the Foot of Claverton-Down, is 1064 Yards.

To the Razor-Mill-Lane, at the Foot of Bathweek Down, is 1539 Yards.

To the same Lane thro' the Church-Yard, is 1723 Yards.

To the lower End of the Parade, is 264 Yards.

To the Corner House of King's-Mead-Square, next to West-Gate, is 453 Yards.

To Trim Bridge, is 461 Yards.

To the Gate in the Town Wall, at the End of St. John's-Court, thro' the Passage before West-Gate-House, is 513 Yards.

To the House in the Saw-Close, opposite the same Gate, thro' Spurrier's-Lane, is 515 Yards.

From the Front Door of Mr. Simpson's, or Mr. Leake's,

To the South-East Corner of Queen-Square, thro' Spurrier's-Lane, is 606 Yards.

To the same Corner of the Square, thro' Green-Street, is 613 Yards.

To the South West Corner of Queen-Square, thro' West-Gate, is 658 Yards.

To the North East Corner of Queen-Square, thro' Spurrier's-Lane, is 608 Yards.

To the same Corner of the Square, thro' Green-Street, is 715 Yards.

To the Corner House, Westward, on the North Side of Queen-Square, thro' Spurrier's-Lane, is 756 Yards.

To the same House thro' Green-Street, is 763 Yards.

To the same House thro' West-Gate, is 758 Yards.

To the Corner House, Northwards, on the West Side of Queen-Square, thro' Spurrier's-Lane, is 767 Yards.

To the same House thro' Green-Street, is 773 Yards.

To the same House thro' West Gate, is 753 Yards.

To the North End of Barton-Street, thro' Spurrier's-Lane, is 784 Yards.

To the same Place thro' Green-Street, is 791 Yards.

To Cornwell-House, is 805 Yards.

To the upper End of Walcot Church-Yard, is 1035 Yards.

To the North Door of Walcot Church, is 1128 Yards.

To the upper End of Broad Street, is 592 Yards.

To the North End of the Vineyards, is 876 Yards.

To the Turnpike without West Gate, is 700 Yards.

To the Gate in Brittol Road, which opens into the Town Common, is 1217 Yards.

To the Bottom of Avon-Street, is 748 Yards.

To the Angel-Inn over the Bridge, thro' the Church-Yard, is 761 Yards.

To the same Inn, thro' the Abbey-Green, is 628 Yards.

To the Cold-Bath, is 751 Yards.

To the White-Hart at the Foot of Claverton-Down, is 1101 Yards.

To the Razor-Mill-Lane at the Foot of Bathweek-Down, is 1576 Yards.

To the same Lane, thro' the Church-Yard, is 1709 Yards.

To the lower End of the Parade, is 301 Yards.

To the Corner House of King's Mead-Square, next to West-Gate, is 439 Yards.

To Trim-Bridge, is 447 Yards.

To the Gate in the Town Wall, at the End of St. John's-Court, thro' the Passage before West-Gate-House, is 499 Yards.

To the House in the Saw-Close, over against the same Gate, thro' Spurrier's-Lane, is 501 Yards.

From the North-East Corner of Mr. Morgan's Coffee-House,

To the South East Corner of Queen-Square, thro' Spurrier's-Lane, is 515 Yards.

To the same Corner of the Square, thro' Green-Street, is 522 Yards.

To the South-West Corner of Queen-Square, thro' West-Gate, is 567 Yards.

To the North-East Corner of Queen-Square, thro' Spurrier's-Lane, is 617 Yards.

To the same Corner of the Square, thro' Green-Street, is 624 Yards.

To the Corner House, Westward, on the North Side of Queen-Square, thro' Spurrier's-Lane, is 665 Yards.

To the same House thro' Green-Street, is 672 Yards.

To the same House thro' West-Gate, is 667 Yards.

To the Corner House, Northward, on the West Side of Queen-Square, thro' Spurrier's-Lane, is 676 Yards.

To the same House thro' Green-Street, is 682 Yards.

To the same House thro' West-Gate, is 662 Yards.

To the North End of Barton-Street, thro' Spurrier's-Lane, is 693 Yards

To the same Place thro' Green Street, is 700 Yards.

To Cornwell House, is 714 Yards.

To the upper End of Walcot Church Yard, is 944 Yards.

To the North Door of Walcot Church, is 1037 Yards.

To the upper End of Broad-Street, is 501 Yards.

To the North End of the Vineyards, is 785 Yards.

To the Turnpike without West-Gate, is 609 Yards.

To the Gate in Bristol Road, which opens into the Town-Common, is 1126 Yards.

To the Bottom of Avon Street, is 657 Yards.

To the Angel-Inn over the Bridge, thro' the Church-Yard, is 670 Yards.

To the same Inn thro' the Abbey-Green, is 719 Yards.

To the Cold-Bath thro' the Church-Yard, is 794 Yards.

To the White-Hart at the Foot of Claverton Down, is 1144 Yards.

To the Razor-Mill-Lane, is 617 Yards.

To the lower End of the Parade, is 392 Yards.

From the Parsonage-House of St. James's Parish, commonly called the Bell-Tree-House,

To the South-East Corner of Queen-Square, thro' Spurrier's-Lane, is 478 Yards

To the South-West Corner of Queen-Square, through West-Gate, is 492 Yards.

To the lower End of the Parade, is 554 Yards.

From the South-East Corner of Queen Square,

To the Cold-Bath, thro' Stall-Street, is 1021 Yards.

To the White-Hart at the Foot of Claverton-Down, is 1371 Yards.

To the upper End of Walcot Church-Yard, thro' Walcot-Street, is 900 Yards.

To the North End of the Vineyards, is 680 Yards.

To the lower End of the Parade, is 876 Yards.

These are the principal Distances in the City of Bath; and, it is hoped, that no material Error has happened in setting down the Dimensions as they were taken.

All Chairmen are ordered to keep their Stands; when attending at the Pump-Room, in the upper Church-Yard; when attending at Mr. Simpson's Room, in the upper Grove; and when attending at Mr. Wiltshire's Room, on the broadest Part of the Parade, beyond Harrison's Walks. It is also ordered, that no more than four Chairs wait at the Door of the said Pump-Room, or either of the said public Rooms, at one Time, under the Penalty of Ten Shillings for each Offence.

All Chairs waiting at Mr. Morgan's Coffee-Room, to attend in the upper Grove, on the Gravel there, and not on the Pavement; and no Chair to stand at the Door of the said Room, under the Penalty of Ten Shillings for each Offence. The Commissioners do attend at the Guildhall every Monday, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, to hear and determine Complaints relating to the Chairmen.

An Account of the MACHINES, WAGGONS, CARRIERS, &c. from BATH.

MACHINES.

The Machines between Bath and London (in two Days) set out from Bath and London, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; arrive in London and Bath, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. They carry Passengers at 1l. 5s. each, who are allowed fourteen Pounds Weight, for all above to pay One Penny per Pound.

These

These Machines set out from the White-Lion in the Market-Place; the Bear; the White-Hart, and the Lamb, in Stall-Street, Bath. The Machine from the White-Lion puts up at the Bell-Savage on Ludgate-Hill, London; that from the Bear, at the Three-Cups in Bread-Street; that from the White-Hart, at the Swan at Holbourn-Bridge; and that from the Lamb, at the Rose-and-Crown, Holbourn-Bridge.

Books are kept (and Places taken) at the White-Lion, in Bath, for the Machine that goes from thence; for the Machines from the White-Lion and the Lamb, at the White-Hart; and for the Machine from the Bear, at the Saddler's-Arms in Stall-Street.

Machines to BRISTOL, set out from the White-Lion in the Market-Place; the White-Hart, and Lamb, in Stall-Street; and the Angel in West-Gate-Street. The first puts up at the White-Lion in Broad-Street, Bristol; the second, at the White-Hart, in Broad-Street; the third, at the Boar's-Head near College-Green; and the last, at the Bell in St. Thomas-Street, which Machine goes only once a Day, at Three in the Afternoon; the others go twice, at Nine in the Morning, and Three in the Afternoon. They all carry Passengers at 2s. 6d. each, except that from the Lamb, which carries for 2s.

The EXETER Machine (during the Summer) sets out for Exeter every Friday Morning, from the Lamb-Inn in Stall-Street, Bath; (inns the first Night at Bridgewater) and arrives at the Oxford-Inn at Exeter every Saturday. Sets out from Exeter Mondays, and arrives in Bath Tuesdays. Carries Passengers at 1l. 5s. who are allow'd fourteen Pounds Weight each; for all above to pay One Penny per Pound.

The SALISBURY Machine sets out from the Full-Moon, near the Bridge, Bath, Wednesdays and Saturdays; and comes in Tuesdays and Fridays. Performs the Stage in one Day; inns at the Red-Lion-and-Cross-Keys in Salisbury. Passengers to pay 10s. each; and are allowed fourteen Pounds Weight, for all above to pay a Halfpenny per Pound.

The

The Machines between BATH and OXFORD, (in two Days, during the Summer) set out every Friday from the White-Hart in Bath, and from Oxford every Monday. Passengers to pay One Guinea each; and are allowed fourteen Pounds Weight, for all above to pay One Penny per Pound.—N. B. They meet at Cirencester.

WAGGONS.

The Waggon between BATH and LONDON, are kept by Mr. Wiltshire, and Messrs. Banbury and Lee; they set out from Bath for London, and from London for Bath, the same Days. The Flyers set out Sunday and Wednesday Evenings, and arrive Wednesday and Saturday Mornings: The others set out Tuesday and Friday Mornings, and arrive Saturday and Wednesday at Noon. Price of Carriage by the Flyers 7s. per Hundred; by the others 6s. Those kept by Mr. Wiltshire put up at the White-Swan, Holbourn-Bridge; and those kept by Messrs. Banbury and Lee, at the King's-Arms, Holbourn-Bridge.

A Waggon goes from the Angel over the Bridge, for FROME, every Friday Morning, about Nine o'Clock.

A Waggon comes from WARMINSTER to the Full-Moon near the Bridge, BATH, Mondays and Thursdays; returns again Tuesdays and Fridays.

A Waggon goes from the Pack-Horse, near St. Michael's Church, BATH, to the DEVIZES, once a Week, the Day uncertain.

CARRIERS.

James Maggs, from the Angel-Inn, in West-Gate-Street, and Roger Rogers, from his House without West-Gate, set out for BRISTOL every Morning, about Nine o'Clock: The former puts up at the Bell-Inn in St. Thomas-Street, and the latter at the George in Castle-Street.

N. B. Mr. Maggs keeps Waggon to convey heavy Burdens that can't conveniently be carried by the Pack-Horses.

The

The Carrier for EXETER (thro' Wells, Bridgewater, Taunton, &c) sets out every Tuesday from the Pack-Horse, near St Michael's-Church ; and comes in from thence Wednesdays. Also sets out from the said Inn for TEDBURY every Thursday, and comes in Mondays.

The Carriers for SALISBURY set out Saturdays ; one from the Christopher, the other from the Unicorn, in the Market-Place ; both come in Wednesdays.

The Carrier to SHERBORNE sets out from the Unicorn in the Market-Place, every Wednesday ; comes in the same Days.

Persons who live in Bath may likewise have an Opportunity to send small Parcels into the Country by the Men who carry BODDELY'S BATH JOURNAL ; which is circulated in Bristol, Wells, Glastonbury, Bridgewater, Taunton, Axbridge, Penford, Shepton-Mallet, Castle-Cary, Bruton, Wincanton, Frome, Warminster, Hindon, Westbury, Wootton-Underedge, Trowbridge, Bradford, Melksham, Devizes, Marlborough, Hungerford, Newbery, Calne, Chippenham, Corham, Cirencester, Tedbury, Malmesbury, Sodbury, Marshfield, &c. &c.

BARGES and BOATS.

Barges, for the Conveyance of Goods to and from BRISTOL, are kept by the Widow of the late Mr. Bradley, and Mr. Smith ; likewise by Mr. Ward. &c. They go occasionally.

Boats to BRISTOL, or for Pleasure, may be had of Mr. Tomkins, at the Pack Horse over the Bridge ; or at the South-Parade-Stairs ; where constant Attendance is given.

An Account of several Coach-Roads from BATH.

To WESTCHESTER.

To the Monument on Lansdown, to Toghill-House, to Toll-Down-House, to Didmarton, to the Cross o'the Hands, to Petty-France, to Cold-Harbour, to Nampfield, to Froster, to Whitminster, to Gloucester, to Upton-upon-Severn, to Worcester,

Worcester, to Ambersley; to Broad-Water, to Kinver, to the New-Inn, to Newport, to Turnhill, to Whitchurch, to Barnhill, and so to Westchester.

To OXFORD.

To Cirencester, then to Biberry, to Curford, to Whitney, and to Oxford.

☞ From Oxford to London; to Wheatly-Bridge, to Tetworth, to Stockenchurch, to Wickham, to Beconsfield, to Uxbridge, and to London.

To DERBY.

To Worcester, to Droitwich, to Bromsgrove, to Birmingham, to Litchfield, to Burton-upon-Trent, and to Derby.

To WINCHESTER.

To Bradford, to Trowbridge, to Steeple-Ashton, to Thanet, to Tilsit, to Amsbury, to Newton-Tony, and to Winchester.

To SOUTHAMPTON and PORTSMOUTH.

To Thanet, to Stapleford, to Salisbury, to White-Parish, to Rumsey, and to Southampton.

☞ The Portsmouth Road turns off at Rumsey; when you must go to Botley, to Wickham, and then to Portsmouth.

To DORCHESTER.

To Dunkerton, to Redstoke, to Chilcompton, to Old Down, to Gunnerslade, (leaving Shepton-Mallet a little on the Right Hand) to Cannon's-Grave, to Ansford-Inn, to Sherborne, and to Dorchester.

☞ To go to Weymouth, you must leave Dorchester on the Left Hand.

To PLYMOUTH.

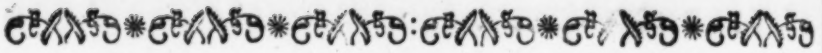
To Old-Down, Emborough, (leave the Pond on the Left and cross over Mendip to Penhill) to Wells, to Glastonbury, to Piper's-Inn, to Burrough-Bridge, to Taunton, to Wellington, to Maiden-Down, to Cullerton, to Exeter, to Crockdon-Well, to Oakhampton, to Lane-Head, to Harrow Bridge, and then to Plymouth.

To TRURO, in Cornwall.

To Exeter, to Dunsford, to Chegford, to Tavistock, to Lefkard, to Leflwithiel, to Grampound, and to Truro.

The Measurement of the Roads between Bath and London, by the Way of Devizes, as they are stated by the Mile-Stones.

<i>From Bath to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>From Hyde-Park Corner to</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Bathford - - -	3	Kensington - - -	1 ha.
Kingsdown Hill - -	5	Turnham-Green --	5
Melksham - - -	11	Beginning of Brent-	
Devizes - - - -	19	ford - - - -	6
Beckington - - -	25	Hounslow - - - -	11
Silberry-Hill - - -	26	Longford - - - -	15
Overton - - - -	29	Colnbrook - - - -	17
Marlborough - - -	33	Slough - - - -	20 ha.
Frogsfield - - - -	40	Salthill - - - -	21 ha.
Hungerford - - - -	43	Maidenhead - - - -	26
Halfway-House to		Twiford - - - -	34
Bristol - - - -	47	Reading - - - -	39
Newberry, or Spin-		Theal - - - -	44
ham-Lands - - -	51 ha.	Woolhampton - - -	49
Thacham - - - -	54	Thacham - - - -	53
Woolhampton - - -	58	Newberry, or Spin-	
Theal - - - -	63	ham-Lands - - -	55 ha.
Reading - - - -	68	Halfway-House to	
Twiford - - - -	73	Bristol - - - -	60
Maidenhead - - - -	81	Hungerford - - - -	64
Salthill - - - -	85 ha.	Frogsfield - - - -	67
Slough - - - -	86 ha.	Marlborough - - -	74
Colnbrook - - - -	90	Overton - - - -	78
Longford - - - -	92	Silberry-Hill - - -	81
Hounslow - - - -	96	Beckington - - - -	82
End of Brentford --	101	Devizes - - - -	83
Turnham-Green - -	102	Melksham - - - -	96
Kensington - - - -	105 ha.	Kingsdown-Hill --	102
Hyde-Park Corner -	107	Bathford - - - -	104
		Bath - - - -	107



An A C C O U N T

OF THE

DAYS and HOURS the POST sets out from,
and arrives at BATH.

For LONDON,

Mondays,	}	At Eleven at Night.
Wednesdays,		
Saturdays,		
Sundays,	}	At Eight at Night.
Tuesdays,		
Thursdays,		

Cross-Post goes out to Exeter, Bristol, and Chester,

Tuesdays, at 6 in the Morn.
Thursdays, at 10 Ditto.
Saturdays, at 4 in the Aftern.

*To Salisbury, Wilton, Heit-
bury, Warminster, West-
bury, Devizes, Trowbridge,
and Bradford,*

Mondays,	}	At Four in the Morning
Wednesdays,		
Fridays,		

*To Oxford, Abingdon, Far-
rington, Cirenceller, and
Tedbury,*

Sundays,	}	At Eight at Night.
Tuesdays,		
Thursdays,		

Comes in from LONDON,

Sundays,	}	In the Morning.
Mondays,		
Wednesdays,		
Thursdays,		
Fridays,		
Saturdays,		

Comes in from Exeter, Bristol, and Chester,

Sundays,	}	At Night.
Tuesdays,		
Thursdays,		

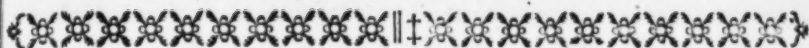
*Comes in from Salisbury, Wil-
ton, Heitbury, Warmin-
ster, Westbury, Devizes,
Trowbridge, and Bradford.*

Mondays,	}	At Night.
Wednesdays,		
Fridays,		

*Comes in from Oxford, Abing-
don, Farrington, Cirence-
ter, and Tedbury,*

Sundays,	}	In the Morn.
Wednesdays,		
Fridays,		

Some



Some Account of BRISTOL.

BRISTOL, the Second Trading City in England, is situated on the Bank of the River Avon. Tho' this City is partly in Somersetshire and partly in Gloucestershire, yet before it was made a County of itself, which was in the Reign of King Edward the III^d. 'twas always reckoned in Somersetshire in the Parliament Rolls; and we have Reason to believe, that it was originally in that County.

The Situation of the City is low, but on the Side of a rising Hill. The Ground-Plat of it is said very much to resemble that of old Rome, being circular, with a something greater Diameter one Way than another, but enough to make it Oval; and the River cutting off one small Part, as it were the sixth, or less, from the rest.

In the Year 1733. the Citizens of Bristol obtained an Act of Parliament, and have now built a regular Exchange, with four Entrances into it, and Room for Shops over it, like the Royal Exchange at London, and about Two Thirds as large. The old Buildings, pull'd down for that Purpose, cost the Chamber of the City above 20,000*l*. The first Stone of it was laid by the Mayor, the 10th of March, 1740-1, with several Pieces of Gold and Silver Coin under it, and this Inscription upon it :

Regnante GEORGIO II.

*Pio, Felici, Augusto, Libertatis, & Rei Mercatoriae Domi
Forisque Vindicæ, Primarium Lapidem hujusce Aedificii,
Suffragio Civium*

Et Ære publico extructi,

Posuit HENRICUS COOMBE, Prætor

A C. MDCCXL.

In ENGLISH thus :

In the Reign of GEORGE II.
The Pious, Prosperous, August Vindicator of Liberty and
Commerce, both at Home and Abroad,
HENRY COOMBE, Mayor,

A. D. 1740.

Placed the first Stone of this Edifice,
Erected by the Vote of the Citizens,
And at the Public Expence.

This Structure (which is all of Free-stone, with two spacious Apartments at the Entrance, one for a Tavern, and the other for a Coffee-House) is the compleatest of its Kind in Europe, and was open'd with great Pomp on the 21st of September, 1743. Behind it also a large Space of Ground was laid out for the Markets, which very much embarrass'd High-Street and Broad-Street, where they were before kept; which Markets are now finish'd, and are the compleatest of any in England.

The great Square call'd Queen's, formerly the Mead, where the Ground was subject to the Hazards of Inundations, is now so raised, that it is free from that Inconvenience: It is very handsomely built and inhabited: And is reckon'd larger than any Square in London, except Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. On the North Side of it is the Custom-House, and in the Middle, Walks with Rows of Trees: In the Center of which is a fine Equestrian Statue of King William III^d. erected, the Workmanship of the famous Mr. Ryfbrack.

The Kay is very noble, and well filled with all Sorts of Merchandize, and a handsome Row of Houses fronts it. This Kay is reckoned the longest in England.

The College-Green is deemed the healthiest Place in the City, it being pleasantly situated: in the Middle of which stands the High-Cross, which a few Years since stood at the upper End of High-Street.—In the College-Green stands the Cathedral, which is far from extraordinary.

There

There are seventeen Parishes in the City, and nineteen Churches, including the Cathedral, and the Church of St. Mark. There are besides those Churches, several Meeting-Houses, for the different Sectaries, viz. Independents, Quakers, and Baptists.

One Thing the Inhabitants of the City of Bristol deserve high Commendation for; and that is the Neatness observed in keeping their Churches, and the Care they take in preserving the Monuments.

St. Mary Redcliff is a noble and stately Edifice: In it is a very ancient Monument for Mr. William Cannings, Burgess and Merchant of Bristol, the Founder of the Church, and a great Benefactor otherwise to the City. Here is also an Inscription on the Monument of Sir William Penn, Knt. Vice-Admiral of England, the Father of the great William Penn, one of the Heads of the Quakers, who was a Native of the City of Bristol.

In All-Saints Church is a handsome Monument, erected to the Memory of that great and good Man, Mr. Edward Colson, a worthy Merchant of Bristol; whose Charities, not only in Bristol, but in many other Parts of England, are an Honour to the Place.

The Magistrates of Bristol are laudably strict in executing the Observation of the Sabbath, considering the general Dissolution that has broken in almost every where else; and Bristol is said to contain one hundred thousand Inhabitants.

The Hot-Wells (much frequented for its Waters) is about a Mile and a half from the City, adjoining to the River: There are two Assembly-Rooms for the Amusement of the Nobility and Gentry who resort hither; and very handsome Lodgings (well furnished) for their Accommodation.

Clifton-Hill, adjoining to the Hot-Wells, is reckon'd as healthy a Situation as any in Europe.

An



A N
A C C O U N T
O F T H E

DAYS and HOURS the POST sets out from,
and arrives at BRISTOL.

For London,
Mondays, }
Wednesdays, } At Eleven at
Saturdays, } Night.
Sundays, }
Tuesdays, } At Eight at
Thursdays, } Night.

Comes in from London,
Sundays, }
Mondays, }
Wednesdays, } In the
Thursdays, } Morning.
Fridays, }
Saturdays, }

To Exeter, &c. Westward,
Tuesdays, }
Fridays, } At Ten in the
Saturdays, } Morning.
at 11 at Night.

Comes in from Exeter, &c.
Sundays, }
Tuesdays, } Betwixt One and
Thursdays, } Four in the
Afternoon.

To Chester, &c. Northward,
Tuesdays, }
Thursdays, } At Five in the
Sundays, } Afternoon.

Comes in from Chester, &c.
Mondays, }
Thursdays, } At Five in the
Saturdays, } Afternoon.

To Bath, Salisbury, &c.
Tuesdays, }
Thursdays, } At Five in the
Sundays, } Afternoon.

Comes in from Bath, &c.
Tuesdays, }
Thursdays, } At Ten in the
Saturdays, } Morning.
at 7 in the Even.

☞ South-Wales Letters go by the Way of Gloucester.

DIRECTIONS

DIRECTIONS for Travellers, &c. when to pass over at Aust and New-Passage, between Eng and Wales.

THE Passage over this great River (Severn) is of vast Importance to those that want to travel between England and Wales ; and People being unacquainted with the Hours of passing, do very often lose a great Deal of Time and Business in waiting on both Sides, for passing : 'Therefore observe, that the Winds for passing are accounted but two Sorts, viz. all the Winds that are Southerly and Westerly, are call'd the Winds below ; and those Northerly, the Winds above ; and when Wind and Tide go both one Way, there is no passing, except at the going out of the Tide at Aust ; for then at Three Quarters Ebb you may pass : But when the Wind is above, all passing must be on the Flood, or coming in of the Tide, and then you have five Hours good passing. And when the Wind is below, all passing must be on the Ebb, or going out of the Tide, and then you have seven Hours good passing. Now by finding the Moon's Age, by which all Tides are govern'd, you may, by the following Table, know what Hour to pass every Day in the Year, and so order your Journey accordingly.

<i>Time of passing, Wind above.</i>				<i>Time of passing, Wind below.</i>			
Moon's Age.				Moon's Age.			
Days.	H.	M.		Days.	H.	M.	
1 16	from	02 00	to 07 00	1 16	from	07 00	to 02 00
2 17		02 48	07 48	2 17		07 48	02 48
3 18		03 36	08 36	3 18		08 36	03 36
4 19		04 24	09 24	4 19		09 24	04 24
5 20		05 12	10 12	5 20		10 12	05 12
6 21		06 00	11 00	6 21		11 00	06 00
7 22		06 48	11 48	7 22		11 48	06 48
8 23		07 36	12 36	8 23		12 36	07 36
9 24		08 24	01 24	9 24		01 24	08 24
10 25		09 12	02 12	10 25		02 12	09 12
11 26		10 00	03 00	11 26		03 00	10 00
12 27		10 48	03 48	12 27		03 48	10 48
13 28		11 56	04 56	13 28		04 56	11 56
14 29		12 24	05 24	14 29		05 24	12 24
15 30		01 12	06 12	15 30		06 12	01 12

For

For Example, If the Moon be one or sixteen Days old, (which is the Day of the Change or full) the Wind above, you may pass from Two to Seven: Wind below, from Seven to Two. If the Moon be five or twenty Days old, the Wind above, you may pass from twelve Minutes after Five 'till twelve Minutes after Ten; Wind below, from twelve Minutes after Ten, to twelve Minutes after Five.

* * 'Tis computed, that the Difference in passing at Aust and the New-Passage, vary but one Hour, viz. When the Tide is coming in, the Wind above, then the New passes an Hour before Aust: Tide going out, Wind below, then Aust an Hour before the New: So that observing the Difference, the same Table serves for both Passages.

Note, The Boats begin to pass and repass about Half-an-Hour before High Water.

*The PRICES of Goods, Cattle, and Passengers
going over at both PASSAGES.*

A { Coach 6 }
 { Coach 4 } Horses { Sixteen Shillings.
 { Coach 2 } { Fourteen Shillings.
 { Twelve Shillings.

A { Man,
 { Woman, } Four-Pence.
 { Child, }

A Man and Horse, One Shilling.

A single Horse, Eight-Pence.

- Beast, Four-Pence each.

Sheep, Two Shillings a Score.

Hogs, Two Shillings and Six-Pence.



An Account of the going out of the Mail from the GENERAL POST-OFFICE in LONDON; with the Prices of conveying a Letter to any Part of ENGLAND, IRELAND, FLANDERS, &c. also the Price per Mile for being conveyed in POST-CHAISES, &c. and some other useful Observations.

BY a Statute made in the 9th of Queen Anne, the following Rates are appointed to be paid for Post-Letters.

England or South-Britain Inland Letters and Packets.

From London to or from any Place not exceeding Eighty Miles Distance, a Sheet, or single Letter 3d. two Sheets 6d. three Sheets 9d. and an Ounce of Letters 1s.

And to and from any Place above 80 Miles from London, 4d single; 8d double; an Ounce 1s. 4d.

North-Britain Letters or Packets.

From London to Edinburgh, and the Contrary, 6d. single; 1s. double; 1s. 6d. treble; 2s. the Ounce.

From Edinburgh, not exceeding 50 Miles in Scotland, 2d. single; 4d double; 6d treble; 8d. the Ounce.

From any Place above 50 Miles, and not exceeding 80 Miles in Scotland, 3d. single; 6d double; 9d treble; and 1s. the Ounce.

And if to and from Places above 80 Miles from Edinburgh in Scotland, 4d. single ; 8d. double ; 1s. treble ; and 1s. 4d. the Ounce.

Ireland Letters and Packets.

From London to Dublin, and the Contrary, 6d. single ; 1s. double ; 1s. 6d. treble ; and 2s. the Ounce.

From Dublin to or from any Place not exceeding 40 English Miles, 2d. single ; 4d. double ; 6d. treble ; and 8d. the Ounce.

If above 40 Miles from Dublin, 4d. single ; 8d. double ; 1s. treble ; and 1s. 4d. the Ounce.

Foreign European Letters and Packets.

From any Part of France to London, 10d. single ; 1s. 8d. double ; 2s. 6d. treble ; and 3s. 4d. the Ounce.

From London, thro' France, to any Part of Spain or Portugal, (Post-paid to Bayonne) and the Contrary, 1s. 6d. single ; 3s. double, &c. and 6s. the Ounce.

From London thro' France to any Part of Italy or Sicily, by the Way of Lyons ; or to any Part of Turkey, by Way of Marcella, and the Contrary, 1s. 3d. single ; 2s. 6d. double ; and 5s. the Ounce.

From any Part of the Spanish Netherlands, to London, 10d. single ; 1s. 8d. double ; and 3s. 4d. the Ounce.

From London, thro' the Spanish Netherlands, to any Part of Italy, or Sicily, (Post paid to Antwerp) and the Contrary, 1s. single ; 2s. double ; and 4s. the Ounce.

From London thro' the Spanish Netherlands, to any Part of Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, and all Parts of the North, 1s. single ; 2s. double ; 3s. treble ; and 4s. the Ounce.

From London thro' the Spanish Netherlands, to any Part of Spain and Portugal, and the Contrary, 1s. 6d. single ; 3s. double ; and 6s. the Ounce.

From any Part of the United Provinces to London, 10d. single ; 1s. 8d. double ; and 3s. 4d. the Ounce.

From

From London thro' the United Provinces, to any Part of Italy or Sicily, and the Contrary, 1s. single; 2s. double; and 4s. the Ounce.

From London to the Islands of Barbadoes, Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher's, and Jamaica, single, 1s. 6d. double 3s. treble 4s. 6d. Ounce 6s.

From London to New-York, New-England, Virginia, Maryland, and all the other Colonies on the Continent of North-America, single 1s. double 2s. treble 3s. Ounce 4s.

The Post from London to any Part of England or Scotland, are Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; and the Returns on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays: But to Wales and Ireland, the Post goes only twice a Week, *viz.* Tuesdays and Saturdays; and returns from Wales Mondays and Fridays; but from Ireland the Return is uncertain.

Mondays and Thursdays are the Post-Days for France, Spain and Italy; Tuesdays and Fridays, for Flanders, Holland, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden.

Tuesdays and Fridays the Mail is due from Holland and France; Mondays and Thursdays from Flanders; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from Ireland; once a Week, from Spain, Portugal, &c.

The Post-Master is to provide Post-Horses on all the Post-Roads; and not providing sufficient Horses, he is liable to a Forfeiture of 5 l. He is to receive for furnishing a Horse to ride Post 3d. per Mile, and 4d. for the Guide, and he shall not charge any Thing for carrying a Bundle, so as it doth not exceed eight Pounds.

Besides this excellent Convenience of conveying Letters and Men on Horseback, there are Post-Chaises, wherein you are sheltered from foul Weather and foul Ways, at so easy a Price as 9d. per Mile, either single or double; and the Passenger or Passengers are allowed to carry any Weight, provided it does not exceed 60 Pounds.

☞ The Post is obliged to travel 5 Miles an Hour.

An Account of the Expence of sending a Letter or Packet by Express to the following Places, and so in Proportion to any other Place, according to the Distance; the same being dispatch'd from the General Post-Office at any Hour, without Loss of Time, viz.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
T O BATH	2	1	0	To Newbury	1	8	0
To Berwick	4	9	6	To Newcastle	3	15	6
To Blandford	2	2	0	To Oxford	1	7	9
To Bridgewater	2	10	9	To Penryn	4	6	0
To Bristol	2	3	6	To Penrith	3	19	3
To Calne	1	17	6	To Penzance	4	13	0
To Caermarthen	4	5	6	To Plymouth	4	8	0
To Chester	2	13	6	To Portsmouth	1	11	0
To Chippenham	1	18	0	To Reading	1	3	0
To Devizes	1	16	3	To Salisbury	1	13	0
To Dorchester	2	9	6	To Scarborough	3	9	0
To Dover	1	12	6	To Shafesbury	1	19	0
To Edinburgh	5	1	0	To Sherborn	2	3	0
To Exeter	2	16	9	To Shepton-Mallet	2	5	0
To Gloucester	2	1	6	To Taunton	2	12	0
To Haverfordwest	3	0	9	To Tiverton	2	17	0
To Hereford	2	7	0	To Truro	4	3	0
To Hungerford	1	10	6	To Wells	2	7	0
To Maidenhead	1	0	0	To Weymouth	2	9	0
To Marlborough	1	13	0	To Worcester	2	3	0
To Minehead	2	19	3	To Yarmouth	2	2	0
To Monmouth	2	5	6	To York	2	18	0

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